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RWMC-01 RWMC DRAINAGE AND SEPTIC TANK FOR WMF-613

UNIT NAME

RWMC-01 RWMC Drainage and Septic Tank for WMF-613

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The capacity for this system is approximately 1,250 gallons and it is assumed that the septic tank is made of concrete. The drain field is composed of 4" perforated plastic drain tiles. The system is located northwest WMF-613.

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF UNIT

The septic tank and its associated seepage pit are used to treat sanitary waste discharges from the WMF Office Building (WMF-613). The building was constructed in 1986 and the septic system was built at the same time. Maintenance of the system includes monthly sampling to determine biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), dissolved oxygen (DO), and settleable solids (SS). Enzymes are added once a month to insure proper sedimentation and digestion of the wastes. Finally, inspections to determine the extent of crust build up are conducted yearly.

RESULT OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Drainage and Septic Tank for WMF-613 received a score of zero using EPA's Priority Scoring System. There was no indication of hazardous waste ever being disposed of in this septic system.

RESULT OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Drainage and Septic Tank for WMF-613 should be removed from the list of potential hazardous waste disposal sites because no evidence exists that hazardous waste has ever entered this system. It is recommended that no further investigation be conducted for this site.

Relevant data for this system were compiled from engineering drawings and the INEL Site Development Plan. The drawings show that for the building serviced (WMF-613) only the waste lines from the rest rooms, coffee alcove sink, and drinking fountain are connected to the septic system. These waste lines include those from water closets, lavatories, and floor drains within the rest rooms. A janitor's closet is indicated in the drawings but no evidence of a sink connected to the septic system exists.

These facts can be used to conclude the following about RWMC Drainage and Septic Tank for WMF-613:

1. The building WMF-613 is used for administrative purposes only and the system is new (1986).

2. There is no evidence that anything other than sanitary waste discharges could have entered the septic system.

METHODS OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

A. Review of engineering drawings

B. INEL Site Development Plan

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RWMC-02 RWMC SEPTIC TANK AND DRAIN FIELD FOR WMF-601 AND 604

UNIT NAME

RWMC-02 RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for WMF-601 and 604

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The capacity for this system is approximately 2,000 gallons and it is assumed that the septic tank is made of concrete. The drain field is composed of 4" perforated plastic drain tile. The system is located northwest WMF-601 and 604.

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF UNIT

The septic tank and its associated seepage pit were used to treat sanitary waste discharges from the area access office (WMF-601) and the supervisor's office (WMF-604). The buildings were constructed in 1976 and 1977, respectively, and it is assumed that the septic system was built at the same time as WMF-601.

RESULT OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for WMF-601 and 604 received a score of zero using EPA's Priority Scoring System. There was no indication of hazardous waste ever being disposed of in this septic system.

RESULT OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for WMF-601 and 604 should be removed from the list of potential hazardous waste disposal sites because no evidence exists that hazardous waste has ever entered this system. It is recommended that no further investigation be conducted for this site.

Relevant data for this system were compiled from engineering drawings and the INEL Site Development Plan. The drawings show that for the buildings serviced (WMF-601 and 604) only the waste lines from the rest rooms, showers, lunchroom sink, and drinking fountain are connected to the septic system. These waste lines include those from water closets, lavatories, and floor drains within the rest room.

These facts can be used to conclude the following about RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for WMF-601 and 604:

1. The buildings WMF-601 and 604 are used for administrative, lunch and conference purposes only.

2. There is no evidence that anything other than sanitary waste discharges could have entered the septic system.

METHODS OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

A. Review of engineering drawings

B. INEL Site Development Plan

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UNIT NAME

RWMC-03 RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for SWEPP (WMF-610)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The capacity for this system is approximately 2,000 gallons and it is assumed that the septic tank is made of concrete. The drain field is composed of 4" perforated PVC pipes. The system is located northeast WMF-610.

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF UNIT

The septic tank and its associated seepage pit are used to treat sanitary waste discharges from the SWEPP Building (WMF-610). The building was constructed in 1985 and it is assumed that the septic system was built at the same time. Maintenance of the system includes monthly sampling to determine biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), dissolved oxygen (DO), and settleable solids (SS). Enzymes are added once a month to insure proper sedimentation and digestion of the wastes. Finally, inspections to determine the extent of crust build-up are conducted yearly.

RESULT OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for SWEPP (WMF-610) received a score of zero using EPA's Priority Scoring System. There was no indication of hazardous waste ever being disposed of in this septic system.

RESULT OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

The RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for SWEPP (WMF-610) should be removed from the list of potential hazardous waste disposal sites because no evidence exists that hazardous waste has ever entered this system. It is recommended that no further investigation be conducted for this site.

Relevant data for this system were compiled from the following sources:

1. Engineering Drawings. Drawing number 163721 shows the floor plan for building WMF-610, number 163722 shows rest room plans, elevations, and details, and number 163743 shows the domestic water supply and drain system isometric. Combined, the drawings show that for the building serviced only the waste lines from the rest rooms, lunchroom sink, and drinking fountain are connected to the septic system. These waste lines

include those from water closets, lavatories, showers, and floor drains within the rest rooms. A janitor's closet is indicated in the drawings but no evidence of a sink connected to the septic system could be found.

2. INEL Site Development Plan, pages 10, 57, and 58. Page 10 describes the building WMF-610 and pages 57 and 58 show the general size and location of the septic tank.

3. Material Safety Data Sheets. Although the drawings do no show a sink in the janitor's closet connected to the septic system, the fact remains that there is a janitor's closet which would contain cleaning supplies. Therefore, the Material Safety Data Sheets for janitorial supplies that could be used in the building were reviewed. The only possible source of hazardous constituents was some of the available floor waxes. One product, named Complete for Floors, contains under 0.1 weight % formaldehyde. The other, trade name Aqua Seal, contains 2% dibutyl phthalate. Neither of these products would be deposited down the sink directly. Rather, as waxes, they would be applied to the floor full strength and only when the mop head was rinsed at the end of the job would any part of the wax enter the septic system. This would be an extremely small amount.

4. Personnel Interviews. On 26 March 1987 K. Utley, (208) 526-2280, supplied information concerning routine maintenance on septic system operations at the INEL. Utley is the Unit Manager for South INEL Maintenance Operations (SIMO) and has been since 1980. He has been associated with the INEL since 1965.

CONCLUSIONS

These facts can be used to conclude the following about RWMC Septic Tank and Drain Field for SWEPP (WMF-610):

1. The building WMF-610 is used for the examination and certification of TRU waste; however, it does have offices and other administrative sections which are the only portions of the building shown to be connected to the septic system by the drawings. Also, the system is relatively new (1985).

2. There is no evidence that anything other than sanitary waste discharges could have entered the septic system.